United Nations S/PRST/2017/24

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 December 2017

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 8122nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 7 December 2017, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses grave concern about reports of migrants being sold into slavery in Libya. The Security Council condemns such actions as heinous abuses of human rights which may also amount to crimes against humanity. The Security Council calls upon all relevant authorities to investigate such activities without delay to bring the perpetrators to justice and hold those responsible to account.

"The Security Council welcomes in this regard the statement by the Presidency Council of the Government of National Accord (GNA) of Libya denouncing trafficking in persons, including for the purpose of slavery, inside or outside Libya, and notes that the GNA has launched an investigation into the reported incidents and committed to hold those responsible for these actions to account. The Council also welcomes the statements by the African Union calling for an immediate end to these practices and welcomes the UN Secretary-General's request for the relevant United Nations actors to actively pursue this matter.

"The Security Council reaffirms its support for the United Nations' Action Plan for Libya, reiterates its call for all Libyans to work together in a spirit of compromise in the inclusive political process facilitated by Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ghassan Salamé, and emphasizes that a stable Libya is the only way to help improve the living conditions of all people in Libya, including migrants.

"The Security Council reiterates concern at the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, including through Libya, and welcomes the work of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) in coordinating and supporting the provision of humanitarian assistance for refugees and migrants through the United Nations Country Team, particularly the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

"The Security Council further underlines the need for coordination of efforts to tackle the root causes of large movements of people, including forced displacement, unmanaged migration and trafficking in persons, in a comprehensive and holistic manner, to prevent exploitation of refugees and

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migrants by smugglers and human traffickers, as well as for implementation of the 2030 agenda.

"The Security Council underlines the importance of a comprehensive response for all migrants in Libya and strengthened international cooperation with the Libyan authorities.

"The Security Council emphasizes that all migrants should be treated with humanity and dignity and that their rights should be fully respected, and urges the Libyan authorities and all Member States in this regard to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international refugee law, as applicable.

"The Security Council stresses the need to transfer detainees to State authorities and encourages the Libyan authorities to reinforce their cooperation with international organizations and UN agencies and to ensure humanitarian access to detention centres.

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 1970 (2011) and notes that individuals and entities planning, directing, or committing, acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Libya, may be subject to designation by the Sanctions committee established by resolution 1970 (2011).

"The Security Council also reiterates concern at the implications for regional stability posed by transnational organized crime and illicit activities such as trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants and calls upon Member States to step up their efforts to investigate, disrupt and dismantle networks engaging in trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflict and to take all appropriate measures to collect, preserve and store evidence of human trafficking to help hold those responsible accountable, and assist victims of human trafficking, and in this regard calls on the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandates, to provide technical assistance to Member States on their request.

"The Security Council further recalls its resolutions 2331 (2016) and 2388 (2017) on trafficking of persons in conflict situations which recognise that the various forms of exploitation can include slavery and practices similar to slavery. The Security Council also reiterates its call to Member States to consider, as a matter of priority, ratifying or acceding to, and for States Parties to effectively implement, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary Protocols, in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.

"The Security Council calls on all Member States to implement effectively the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons and for the UN to step up its efforts including through the Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons.

"The Security Council encourages cooperation between the European Union, the African Union and the United Nations to protect the lives of migrants and refugees along migration routes and in particular inside Libya.

"The Security Council further reiterates the need to place prevention and protection of victims of trafficking, including for the purpose of slavery, at the centre of the national and international response, including through the strengthening of identification, registration, gender and age-sensitive

assistance, and services for the physical, psychological and social recovery care for those who are victims of trafficking, as well as to strengthen Member State and UN assessment where appropriate of those who are vulnerable to trafficking in persons, and further encourages Member States, especially transit and destination States, to develop and use early warning and early screening frameworks.

"The Security Council welcomes ongoing efforts by Members States and regional organisations to assist Libya, on request, in building capacity including to secure its borders and to prevent, investigate and prosecute acts of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons through its territory and in its territorial waters and calls on Member States and regional organisations to continue to do so, in partnership with the Presidency Council of the Government of National Accord of Libya and in support of the United Nations Country Team, in particular UNHCR and IOM, while reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya."

United Nations S/PRST/2017/25

Security Council

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14 December 2017

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 8135th meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 December 2017, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"As the conflict in South Sudan enters its fifth year, the Security Council expresses continuing deep concern at the political, security, humanitarian, human rights, and economic situation in South Sudan and is deeply concerned about the actions of all parties to the conflict that are perpetuating this, with 7.6 million people now in need of aid, 4 million displaced, and 6 million lacking enough food to feed themselves. The Security Council deeply regrets that the parties have not fully taken the steps called for in the Security Council's 23 March 2017 Presidential Statement (S/PRST/2017/4), most notably the adherence to the permanent ceasefire and allowing the unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance to those in need, and demands that all parties immediately do so. The Security Council takes note of the ceasefire initiative by the Government, calls on the Government to adhere to its ceasefire, and urges the opposition to reciprocate.

"The Security Council takes note of the September 2017 mid-term implementation status report of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) and its findings that the parties to the conflict have failed to implement substantive elements of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (the Agreement), and that conditions for credible elections do not presently exist.

"The Security Council expresses its strong support for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD) High-Level Revitalization Forum (HLRF) for the Agreement and looks forward to the convening and full inclusivity of such a Forum and substantive progress on the initiative by the end of December. The initiative will need strong, coordinated, and cohesive regional support and the Security Council urges IGAD to continue efforts in this vein. The Security Council strongly urges all parties to engage constructively in the process to revitalize the Agreement, underlines that no party should set pre-conditions to participation, and that there must be cost and consequences for those who undermine the HLRF process. The IGAD HLRF should be truly inclusive, in particular with meaningful participation of women, youth, and the broader South Sudanese civil society. The Security Council takes note of the African Union Peace and Security Council's communique of 20 September 2017 and agrees that the IGAD HLRF is a unique window of

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opportunity, but equally a last chance for the parties to achieve sustainable peace and stability in South Sudan. The Security Council also takes note of other potentially complementary regional initiatives.

"The Security Council welcomes the briefing by IGAD Special Envoy Ismail Wais on the report of the Pre-Forum Consultations on the HLRF and his briefing on the important and constructive contributions made by a diverse range of South Sudanese stakeholders as summarized therein, and fully supports his role in the process. As a first priority, the Security Council calls upon all parties to end hostilities as a sign of commitment to the HLRF — as they have pledged to do. Given the briefing by the IGAD Special Envoy the Security Council further urges the parties to agree to monitored, effective, and durable security arrangements to stop the conflict; specific steps to improve the human rights and humanitarian situation, including safe and unhindered access for humanitarian actors; the governance arrangements so that all voices in South Sudan are represented; a political process that produces an agreed path to viable elections, including improved security; and timelines for the implementation schedule of the Agreement to reflect the need for a conducive environment for post-transition elections. The Security Council further urges the parties to agree on strong monitoring and enforcement mechanisms so that whatever is agreed through the HLRF is able to be effectively implemented, and there is cost and consequence for those who violate the agreement.

"The Security Council reminds the Government of South Sudan of its stated commitment to cooperating fully with UNMISS, and calls on the Government to honour that commitment. The Security Council notes with deep concern the continuing obstacles that hinder the delivery of vital lifesaving assistance to the South Sudanese people; the Council condemns attacks on national and international humanitarian personnel and compounds, and actions by all parties which have targeted UN and humanitarian workers.

"The Security Council condemns all instances of attacks against civilians and the military use of hospitals and schools, and recalls that the UNMISS mandate includes monitoring, investigating, verifying, and reporting publicly and regularly on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity. The Security Council reiterates that perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable, in order to break the prevailing cycle of impunity."

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Security Council

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14 December 2017

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 8136th meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 December 2017, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Libya", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 1970 (2011) and all subsequent resolutions on Libya.

"The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya.

"The Security Council reiterates that two years since the signing of the Libyan Political Agreement (LPA) on 17 December 2015 in Skhirat, the LPA remains the only viable framework to end the Libyan political crisis and that its implementation remains key to holding elections and finalising the political transition. The Council emphasises the continuity of the LPA throughout Libya's transitional period and rejects incorrect deadlines that only serve to undermine the UN-facilitated political process.

"The Security Council reaffirms its endorsement of the United Nations' Action Plan for an inclusive Libyan-owned political process under the leadership of the United Nations (UN) as presented by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), Ghassan Salame, in New York on 20 September 2017, in order to deliver the establishment of stable, unified, representative and effective governance under the framework of the LPA.

"The Security Council supports the sequencing of the Action Plan set out in the Chairperson's Summary of 20 September 2017 and endorsed by the United Nations Security Council, including a limited set of amendments to the LPA, welcomes progress already made under this process and looks forward to further implementation of the Action Plan including preparation for elections.

"The Security Council acknowledges the important role played by Mr. Fayez al Sarraj, Prime Minister and President of the Presidency Council of the Government of National Accord (GNA), as well as other Libyan leaders, in promoting national reconciliation.

"The Security Council strongly urges all Libyans to redouble efforts to work together in a spirit of compromise and to engage urgently and constructively in the inclusive political process, noting that further delay would only prolong the suffering of the Libyan people. The Council reiterates the importance of the meaningful participation of women throughout the process.

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"The Council welcomes, in this regard, the launch of the registration campaign by the High National Elections Commission.

"The Security Council urges the GNA and all Libyans to work towards the peaceful conclusion of the transitional phase. The Council reaffirms its strong encouragement to the House of Representatives to draft and approve a new electoral law and encourages continued progress toward finalizing a new Libyan Constitution.

"The Security Council recalls paragraph 5 of resolution 2259 (2015) and reaffirms that any attempt, including by Libyan parties, to undermine the Libyan-led, UN-facilitated political process is unacceptable. The Council underscores that Libyans should decide their own future without foreign interference.

"The Security Council underlines the importance of unifying and strengthening Libya's armed forces under civilian oversight, and in that regard takes note of the meetings held in Cairo that have aimed to achieve that goal.

"The Security Council further underscores the importance of Libya's national economic institutions which must continue to function for the benefit of all Libyans and reiterates that the GNA must exercise sole and effective oversight over these institutions, without prejudice to future constitutional arrangements pursuant to the LPA, in accordance with Libyan law.

"The Security Council condemns recent violence across Libya, reiterates that all parties must comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law as applicable and underlines the need for those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights to be held accountable.

"The Security Council further condemns all acts of terrorism in Libya and urges all Libyans to unite in their fight against terrorism under a unified, civilian government.

"The Security Council underscores that there can be no military solution to the crisis and reaffirms the need for all parties in Libya to exercise restraint and refrain from any violence or actions that could undermine the UN-facilitated process. The Council repeats its call on all Libyans to respect the ceasefire, as called for in the Joint Declaration issued after the meeting in Paris on 25 July 2017."

United Nations S/PRST/2017/27

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 December 2017

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 8149th meeting of the Security Council, held on 21 December 2017, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "United Nations peacekeeping operations", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls its resolutions 1645 (2005), 2086 (2013), 2282 (2016) and its presidential statements PRST/2009/24, PRST/2011/17, PRST/2012/29 and PRST/2015/22.

"The Security Council reaffirms its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as its commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter, including its commitment and respect to the principles of political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States in conducting all peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities and the need for States to comply with their obligations under international law.

"The Security Council recognizes that 'sustaining peace', as drawn from the Advisory Group of Experts report, should be broadly understood as a goal and a process to build a common vision of a society, ensuring that the needs of all segments of the population are taken into account, which encompasses activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, addressing root causes, assisting parties to conflict to end hostilities, ensuring national reconciliation, and moving towards recovery, reconstruction and development, and emphasizing that sustaining peace is a shared task and responsibility that needs to be fulfilled by the government and all other national stakeholders, and should flow through all three pillars of the United Nations' engagement at all stages of conflict, and in all its dimensions, and needs sustained international attention and assistance.

"The Security Council reiterates its commitment to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in addressing conflict at all stages from prevention to settlement to post-conflict peacebuilding" and further considers the importance of context-specific continuum of response, utilizing the range of tools available for the United Nations to maintain international peace and security.

"The Security Council reaffirms the primary responsibility of national governments and authorities in identifying, driving and directing priorities, strategies and activities for sustaining peace, and in this regard, emphasizes that inclusivity, including by ensuring full and effective participation of women, is

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key to advancing national peacebuilding processes and objectives in order to ensure that the needs of all segments of society are taken into account.

"The Security Council reaffirms the importance of national ownership and leadership in peacebuilding, whereby the responsibility for sustaining peace is broadly shared by the Government and all other national stakeholders.

"The Security Council stresses that the primacy of politics should be the hallmark of the approach of the United Nations to the resolution of conflict, including through mediation, the monitoring of ceasefires, assistance to the implementation of peace accords.

"The Security Council reaffirms the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, and recognizing that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned, and that the Security Council expects full delivery of the mandates it authorizes"

"The Security Council welcomes the contribution of peacekeeping operations to a comprehensive strategy for durable peace and security, also recalls their critical role in the maintenance of international peace and security, preventing and containing conflicts, promoting compliance with international norms and Security Council decisions and building peace in post-conflict situations, as well as their role in protecting civilians. The Security Council further recalls the primary responsibility of States to protect civilians and to respect and ensure the human rights of all individuals within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction, as provided for by relevant international law.

"The Security Council reiterates that peacekeeping ranges from traditional peacekeeping missions, which primarily monitor ceasefire, to complex multidimensional operations, which seek to undertake peacebuilding tasks and address root causes of conflict.

"The Security Council emphasizes the important role that effective and responsive leadership in United Nations country operations can play in bringing together the United Nations system around a common strategy for sustaining peace, and in this regard, stresses the need for more coordinated, coherent and integrated peacebuilding efforts, including among United Nations missions, United Nations country teams, and national, regional and international development actors, in ensuring greater effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of critical peacebuilding tasks.

"The Security Council recognizes the need to weigh the full range of responses, when addressing a situation, which may endanger international peace and security, and to deploy UN peacekeeping missions and pursue peacebuilding efforts only as an accompaniment, not as an alternative, to a political strategy that addresses, among other elements, the root causes of conflict.

"The Security Council recognizes that effective peacebuilding must involve the entire United Nations system, and in this regard, emphasizes the importance of joint analysis and effective strategic planning across the United Nations system in its long-term engagement in conflict-affected countries and, where appropriate, in cooperation and coordination with regional and sub-regional organizations.

"The Security Council welcomes the contribution of peacekeeping operations to a comprehensive strategy for sustaining peace, and notes with

appreciation the contributions that peacekeepers and peacekeeping missions make to peacebuilding.

"The Security Council emphasizes the importance of integrated analyses of opportunities and challenges for sustainable peace and its relevance to developing a clear vision of context-specific solutions in countries emerging from conflicts that should guide integrated planning processes for peacekeeping missions.

"The Security Council stresses the importance of grasping the challenges of peacebuilding and sustaining peace from the inception of a peacekeeping mission through integrated strategic assessment and planning processes, so as to ensure coherence between, and integration of, peacekeeping and peacebuilding to achieve an effective response to post-conflict situations from the outset.

"The Security Council stresses the importance of considering clear, achievable, sequenced and phased mandates, where appropriate, based on enhanced analysis and planning when evaluating existing or establishing new United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Security Council further stresses the importance of complementing efforts aimed at peacebuilding and sustaining peace undertaken by national and local authorities, as well as by, United Nations and other partners, throughout the life cycle of a mission and as an important component of planning towards drawdown and exit, with a view to strengthening nationally led processes and capacities.

"The Security Council emphasizes that effective implementation of mandates requires the deployment of peacekeepers and personnel with professional skills, training, experience, excellence and in adherence to the United Nations zero tolerance policies for misconduct and sexual exploitation and abuse and recalls in this regard the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. The Security Council acknowledges the valuable role of Troop- and Police-Contributing Countries, and encourages them, in the spirit of partnership, to continue to contribute professional military and police personnel with the necessary skills and experience to implement peacekeeping mandates, including appropriate language skills at relevant levels.

"The Security Council recognizes the need to further strengthen the cooperation and consultations with Troop- and Police-contributing countries, including through triangular cooperation between the Security Council, the Troop- and Police-Contributing Countries and the Secretariat, in areas where military and police contingents undertake early peacebuilding tasks, and encourages active participation of all stakeholders in open and more frequent consultation processes with a view to improving the delivery of peacebuilding tasks in the field.

"The Security Council underscores the need to enhance the overall effectiveness and efficiency of United Nations peacekeeping, throughout all phases of mandate implementation, by improving mission planning, increasing the number of relevant pledges of capabilities, including niche capabilities, enablers, engineering, medical and rapid deployment units, as well as reinforcing peacekeeping performance through training, and to fulfil the pledges made by a number of Member States at the various multilateral meetings held in 2015, 2016 and 2017 for peacekeeping missions.

"The Security Council recognizes the importance of adequately resourcing the peacebuilding components of relevant United Nations peacekeeping

missions and special political missions, including during mission transitions and drawdown, to support continuity and sustainability of peacebuilding activities.

"The Security Council recalls resolution 2320 and underlines the importance of partnership and cooperation with regional and sub-regional arrangements and organizations, including the African Union, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, in supporting peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities; and acknowledges in this regards the efforts being made by the African Union through the deployment of AU Peace Support Operations authorized by the Security Council, operationalization of African Union Policy on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) and its relevant initiatives particularly the African Solidarity Initiatives (ASI), and takes note of the decision of its Assembly number AU/Dec.351(XVI) on the establishment of an African Union Center for Post Conflict Reconstruction.

"The Security Council acknowledges the importance of strong coordination, coherence and cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with its resolutions 1645 (2005) and 2282 (2016) and, in this regard, expresses its intention to regularly request, deliberate and draw upon the specific, strategic and targeted advice of the Peacebuilding Commission, including to assist with the longer-term perspective required for sustaining peace being reflected in the formation, review and drawdown of peacekeeping operations and special political missions mandates.

"The Security Council emphasizes the importance of drawing upon the advice of the Peacebuilding Commission when major agreements that relate to United Nations mission mandates and transitions are agreed between the United Nations, national governments and authorities, and other relevant stakeholders.

"The Security Council expresses its intention to consider, when and where relevant and on a case by case basis, the following elements related to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, when reviewing the mandates and configuration of peacekeeping missions:

I. assessment of mandate implementation in all its dimensions, including cooperation of the host state, with a view to ensuring the full delivery of the mandated tasks as well as, when relevant, the adjustment of tasks to better contribute to peacebuilding and sustaining peace;

II. support for a consultation process within the mission that supports and reinforces national ownership of the political processes; utilization of dedicated good offices and technical expertise within the missions to support national political processes;

III. existence of clearly defined goals and objectives guided by specific agreed upon milestones towards peacebuilding and sustaining peace;

IV. periodic strategic and integrated analysis of the opportunities, risks and challenges faced by national and local authorities to build and sustain peace, including challenges related to building and strengthening national capacities to this end;

V. progress in and quality of delivering the political and operational aspects of the mission's mandate in a coherent manner, in coordination with the United Nations Country Team and in cooperation with other relevant international and regional partners, including financial institutions;

VI. clarity on roles and responsibilities of United Nations peacekeeping operations, United Nations country teams and other relevant actors, including entities of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture and the

United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes for the delivery of prioritized support to a country, consistent with its specific peacebuilding needs and priorities, as outlined by national authorities, in order to ensure effective integration of effort, as well as to support efforts aimed at addressing the root causes of conflict, within their respective mandates;

VII. existence of an exit strategy that seeks to help lay the foundation for long term and sustainable peace, including through supporting national capacities, with the support, where appropriate, of bilateral, regional and international stakeholders, including international financial institutions.

"The Security Council takes note of the intention expressed by the Secretary-General to conduct reviews of peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to reflect, as appropriate, in his relevant reports, analysis of progress made in and recommendations pertaining to the aforementioned elements."